



BLUE RIBBONS for arrangements went to (from left): Mesdames Wyatt Keever, M. L. Foy, W. R. Turner, H. O. Eisenhower and G. D. Gates (not in picture).

Flower Show

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other than top place — and including honorable mention were: Mesdames Lewis Moss, J. Carl Stowe, Rother Henderson, Henry

Chastain, E. J. Mechem, W. A. Keever, H. O. Eisenhower, J. Carl Stowe, H. A. Cauthen, Rother Henderson, Clayton Wilson, Jack Kennedy; Misses Donna Sue Hill, Rebecca Short, Teresa Chastain, Joyce Keever, Katherine Sanders, Myrtle Bradley; and John P. Smith.

Textile Industry Seen Good For 1960

Two prominent textile leaders recently predicted a bright outlook for the industry. John J. Moran, a Boston manufacturer, and Seabury Stanton of New Bedford, Mass., observed the expected increase in this country's population as one factor on which to base a hopeful future for textiles.

Mr. Moran cited these points in favor of a bright outlook for 1960:

The industry's recovery from the 1958 recession.

Current economic reports.

Increasing development of the industry's human resources.

Changing attitudes in the industry.

Mr. Stanton said prospects are brighter now—both for the immediate and long-range future—than they have been for many years. Tough competition will continue, he added, but there are indications of increased demand for textile products.

Both observers cautioned that increased foreign imports would greatly retard the growth of America's textile industry.

Plymouth Thanksgiving Lasted Three Days

The water was too shallow to land the boat. But the harbor was well sheltered, and it looked like the kind of landing place they were seeking.

"Bring her alongside that rock!" said Capt. Miles Standish.

The little boat, her mast split in three places, turned her side to the gray December sea and drifted against the great boulder. Capt. Standish stepped over the gunwale and planted his foot on New England granite.

For the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, this was "the end of the beginning." Behind were persecution, exile, and the decision to seek freedom in the New World. Ahead were hardship, death—and immortality.

Mayflower Compact: Freedom Document

Four days before Christmas, Capt. Standish and his small group of men went ashore, returned to the Mayflower anchored off Provincetown, with word that a site for the new settlement had been found.

The Mayflower, braving high winds, put in at Plymouth Harbor on December 26. She had set out for America September 16, 1620, with 102 passengers. A few days after they sighted land on November 19, the Pilgrims met in the ship's cabin and drafted the "Mayflower Compact." One of the great documents of human history, it established the Pilgrims as a civic body under a government by law.

That first winter for the adventurers became a tragic and precious page in American history. Before the season was over, half the entire band had perished of disease, hunger and exposure.

On nearby Cole's Hill they buried the dead, sowing grain over them to discourage the Indians from attacking.

By March, the winter was receding. Samoset, grand sachem of the Monhegan Indians, brought word of friendship, later introduced the Pilgrims to Squanto, who also played an important role in the history of the Colony.

They told the colonists to plant Indian corn "when the oak leaves are as big as mouse-ears," and to catch fish to fertilize the soil. So the seeds were sown for the Thanksgiving harvest.

The Summer Was Warm and Bright

Planting, done with hand tools without aid of domestic animals, set to growing wheat, rye, barley, peas and corn. The summer was warm and bright, making the crops thrive.

Came autumn, and the three log warehouses were filled with provisions. By this time Plymouth Colony also boasted seven dwellings and a combined church and town meeting hall.

Governor William Bradford and the Plymouth

Council thought it fitting to celebrate and give thanks for their good fortune. They invited Massasoit, grand sachem of the Pokanoket Indians. He came with 90 of his people and stayed three days. Entertainment and feasting was overshadowed by the Pilgrims' prayers of thanks for their bounty.

But days of hardship were not ended. Famine was to come to Plymouth again in succeeding winters. But for the Pilgrims there was no turning back from their goal of building a free society in the wilderness.

In later years, Gov. Bradford wrote in his History of Plymouth Plantation: "Out of small beginnings greater things have been produced. As one small candle may light a thousand, so the light here kindled hath shone onto many."

Little did he know that the light he helped to kindle would some day shine throughout the earth.



PLYMOUTH STORY—In the library at Abernethy School Judy Faile (left) and Jean and Michael Guffey study a precious page in American history. Jean and Michael's father is Carl Guffey of Quality Control. Judy's father, Jack Faile, works in Twisting (synthetics).

OUR RED RIVALS

A Dish Of Ice Cream And Some Thoughts On Freedom

Between acts of the opera at Kiev you follow the crowd to the place where refreshments are being served, stand in line for a 30-cent dish of ice cream. The counter girl weighs each dish on a little balance. She is exacting. Other than you, no one in the room thinks the precise weighing in the least unusual.

But you can't help thinking that this balance symbolizes Russia's effort to make cost and output meet. You might say it is also emblematic of the counter scale of a new, sharp dealer down the street of nations. He is in poor quarters now but strives toward buying out the rich store at the main intersection. The big-store owner has "had it so good" that he has not much worried about the new competition. But now he wonders—ever since the other storekeeper shot a sputnik skyward and began to attract customers.

The ice cream balance betokens a balance of power in the world: Forces of communism against the force of freedom. They are opposite things, though simulating each other in surprising and unacknowledged ways. Between them, there is a balancing of military power and of advancement in military weaponry: Atomic stalemate. The more frightful the weapon becomes, the deeper the stalemate, because of mutual fear—not so much of the other country as of the weapon itself.

America's Industrial Leadership Being Weighed in the Balance

You have seen Khrushchev's plan to sell communism to the world. The ice cream scale looms larger, filling the frame of your thought. You see everything the communist world does and every-

thing that the free world does as adding to one side or the other of the balance; everything that either one fails to do, as subtracting from its side of the balance.

You know, as never before, that your own country is being weighed in the balance. She must prove herself, year after year. She stands challenged.

Is this system of freedom and equity answering the challenge? To meet this challenge, must not America cite for her people a goal of her own—to paraphrase Khrushchev: "the emergence of freedom and equity as a world system?" Must not America sacrifice selfishness, then work for her goal, as Russia has taught her people to work for theirs?

Back home, you find Americans taking riotous advantage of their freedom. You realize anew that freedom requires self-discipline. Nothing less can match the discipline of a communist regime.

Idleness, Selfishness, Complacency

No Stones for the Road to Peace

And how is all this related to peace?

Because the road to peace is not paved with the unturned stones of idleness, selfishness and complacency.

Because atomic stalemate still leaves the Soviet

Last in a series of six articles by the author of *Vision and The Challenge* (United Kingdom). His recent visit to Russia led to some serious evaluations on the Kremlin's aim to excel America industrially.

Concludes Mr. Mansfield: "Freedom requires self-discipline. America must improve if she is to stay in peaceful world competition. . . . If the balance of power goes to communism, the peace is lost."

Union free to gain the balance of world power by the route her premier has announced.

Because, if communism gains the balance of power by any means, the peace is lost. Then freedom's great struggle will still be ahead.

On the other hand, for America to stay in the peaceful competition will mean that it will have to improve, and that the Soviet system and ideology will have to improve, through competitive emulation. If this happens, the great cause for conflict—the conflict of beliefs—may be removed and replaced by a better understanding, stone-by-stone.

Industry, labor, all America, have their part to play. Your sense of the unsolved problems shouts within you that Americans must work for their own future.

But not just that.

They must get interested in something besides themselves: Other countries, the world, people—even Russian people. In the two little girls who "wish to correspondence."

The girls are 14 years old now. In ten years—women. The decade in which Soviet Russia says it will "catch up with America."

And after that. . . ?

By

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MANSFIELD